THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

Number 13 of Volume 22. | **SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 4, 1842.** | **Whole Number 1,107.**

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday Morning*, at $2 per annum *in advance*—or $2 50 if paid *within three months*—otherwise $3 *will invariably be charged*. ☞ No paper will be discontinued except at the Editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square--(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cent. for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editor on business *must come* FREE OF POSTAGE, *or they will not be attended to.*

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THERE is a large quantity of Plank, Scantling, and other building materials on hand for Sale at the Mills of Charles Fisher, on South Yadkin River,—formerly Pearson's Mills.

——ALSO——

A quantity of choice curled Maple Plank, suitable for making house-furniture of various kinds.

Any quantity of sawed Shingles can be furnished at a very short notice. These Shingles are always made out of heart pine, or yellow poplar,—of a regular size, and require no jointing, but can be nailed on the roof just as they fall from the saw—Price $3 per 1,000 at the Mill. WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agt.

December 31, 1841. tf.

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY COURIER.

WITH THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD!!

The publishers of this old established and universally popular Family Journal, would deem it supererogatory to say a word in commendation of its past or present excellence and usefulness. Its unrivalled and increasing circulation, (over 35,000,) is its best recommendation. For the future, however, a determination to be FIRST in the van of the American Newspaper Weekly Press, will call for increased expenditures and renewed attractions for the coming year, 1842, not the least of which will be an improvement in the quality of the paper, and addition of popular contributors, embracing, we fully believe, the best list to any similar Journal in the world.

The Courier is independent in its character, fearlessly pursuing a straight forward course, and supporting the best interests of the public. It is strictly neutral in politics and religion. It will maintain a high tone of morals, and not an article will appear in its pages which should not find a place at every fireside. It has more than double the number of constant readers, to that of any other paper published in the country, embracing the best families of our Republic.

AMERICAN TALES.

Every one should be proud to patronise the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, as by its unbroken series of original *American Tales*, by such native writers as Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. St. Leon Loud, "The Lady of Maryland," Professor Ingrahame, T. S. Arthur, Esq., Miss Sedgwick, Miss Leslie, and many others, it has justly earned the title of the *American Family Newspaper*.

Foreign Literature and News.

Determined to spare no expense in making the Saturday Courier a perfect model of a Universal Family Newspaper, of equal interest to all classes and persons of every nation, we have made arrangements to receive all the Magazines and papers of interest, published in England and on the Continent, the news and gems of which are immediately transferred to its columns, thus giving to emigrants, as well as others, a correct and connected account of whatever occurs of interest, either at home or abroad.

THE MARKETS.

Particular care is taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of all kinds of Grain, Provision, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money and Lands, and our extensive arrangements will hereafter render our *Prices Current* of inestimable interest to the traveller, the farmer, and all business classes whatsoever.

The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, AND BIOGRAPHIES,

and articles in Literature, Science, the Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, Education, Music, News, Health, Amusement, and in fact, in every department usually discussed in a Universal Family Newspaper, from such writers as

Mrs. C. Lee Hentz,	Mrs. S. C. Hall,
Charles Dickens, (Boz.)	Professor Dunglison,
Professor Ingrahame,	M. M'Michael,
T. S. Arthur,	Miss Ellen S. Rand,
J. Sheridan Knowles,	George P. Morris,
Mrs. M. St. Leon Loud,	Mrs. Gore,
Douglass Jerrold,	Joseph R. Chandler,
Miss Sedgwick,	Miss Leslie,
Wm. E. Burton,	Professor J. Frost,
Lieut. G. W. Patten,	Lydia H. Sigourney,
Thos. Campbell,	Hon. Robert T. Conrad,
Miss Mitford,	Robert Morris,
Professor Wines,	Mrs. C. H. W. Ealing,
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Joseph C. Neal,	John Neal,
Thos. G. Spear,	Countess of Blessington,
Capt. Marryatt, R. N.	Lucy Seymour.
R. Pena Smith,	

TO AGENTS—TERMS.

The terms of the Courier are $2 per annum, payable in advance, but when any one will officiate to procure ten new subscribers, and send us $15, *par money and postage free*, we will receipt for one for each. Seven copies for $10, three copies for $5, or one copy three years for $5.

CLUBBING.

Two copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $5.

Five copies of the Saturday Courier, and Godey's Lady's Book, one year, will be sent for $10.

Address, M'MAKIN & HOLDEN,
Philadelphia.

Those with whom we exchange, will add to their many obligations by copying the above, or referring to it in their columns.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A large variety of Garden Seeds for sale at the Salisbury Drug-Store, by C. B. WHEELER.

February 18, 1842.

☞—MILL IRONS.—☜

THERE may be had at C. Fisher's Foundry, on South Yadkin River, Mill Irons of almost all descriptions used in this country.

——SUCH AS——

Saw Mill Irons, Gudgeoes all sorts, Wheels of all sizes, &c.—When not on hand, they may be made to order at a short notice.

WILLIAMSON HARRIS, Agent.

December 31, 1841. tf.

SILAS HUIE,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that he has commenced taking in work in his line of business at his dwelling, where he will make up work, after it is cut out, at the following prices:—Jeans coats, and all kinds of thin coats, $1 50; Cloth coats, $3 50; Pants, 75; Vests, 75;—Overcoats, $2 00.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work at the market price.

Salisbury, N. C., January 21, 1842. y

Laborers Wanted.

Wanted,—a number of hands to work at the mining business at Conrad's Hill, in Davidson County. The usual wages will be given, and the hands will be paid off weekly, or monthly, as they may wish—Good board may be had near the mine on reasonable terms.

T. PHILLIPS ALLEN, Agent.

January 14, 1842. tf.

FOR SALE.—A first-rate *New Cooking Stove* on cheap terms. Apply at this Office.

December 17, 1841. 6w.

BANKRUPT LAW.

UNITED STATES—NORTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That on the first day of February next, I shall hold a Court at my house in Fayetteville, for the purpose of receiving petitions under "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," and that the said Court will be kept open every day in succession (Sundays excepted,) until notice shall be given to the contrary.

In the case of voluntary bankrupts, the Act provides that all persons whatsoever, residing in the State, &c., owing debts, which shall not have been created in consequence of a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity, who shall, by petition, setting forth to the best of their knowledge and belief, a list of their creditors, their respective places of residence, and the amount due to each, together with an accurate inventory of his or their property, rights and credits, of every name, kind, and description, and the location and situation of each and every parcel and portion thereof, verified on oath, (or affirmation) apply to the proper Court, for the benefit of the Act, and therein declare themselves to be unable to meet their debts and engagements, shall be deemed bankrupts within the purview of the Act, and may be so declared accordingly by a decree of the Court.

It is my opinion, that all persons coming within the purview of the Act, though they may be entirely destitute of property, are entitled to its benefits.

I perceive in the publications of several of the District Judges, a diversity of opinion, as I anticipated, on the construction of the act, even in the incipient stage of proceeding under it; and I am aware that other and more important difficulties will occur in the sequel. But I am now engaged in a correspondence with several District Judges, with the view of reconciling, as far as we can, the discrepancies of the Act, and of *aiming*, at least, at something like a uniformity of practice. I shall, however, hold myself in readiness to put the Act in operation, according to its spirit and the best of my ability, whether it be amended or not.

The necessary rules and forms, together with a tariff of fees, shall be given in due time.

According to my construction of the Act, the petition may be verified before any Judge or Justice of the Peace of this State; but I think the petitioner is required to appear in Court, at the hearing, either in person or by attorney, to declare himself to be unable to meet his debts and engagements.

The petitioner must comprise in his petition all the items required; and it will be found safest to adopt the very letter of the Act. He must name the county in which he resides.

The petitions, when received, will be referred, for hearing, to their respective *Stated* Courts, in the Spring.

For instance, all within the District of Albemarle, will be heard at Edenton; all within the District of Pamlico, will be heard at Newbern; and all within the District of Cape Fear, at Wilmington. And publications will be ordered as directed by the Act.

The District of Albermarle comprises the two *State* Districts of Edenton and Halifax; the District of Pamlico comprises the Districts of Newbern and Hillsborough, together with all that part of the District of Wilmington which lies to the Northward and Eastward of New River; and the District of Cape Fear comprises the remainder part of the State.

All Communications on the subject of Bankruptcy, addressed to me by mail, if not post paid, will remain in the office.

H. POTTER, *Judge U. States for District of North Carolina.*

Fayetteville, January 17, 1842.

Blanks For Sale Here.

POLITICAL.

From the North Carolinian.

MR. HENRY.—THE WAR BEGUN.

The last number of the Federal Bank sheet printed in this town, the Observer, has opened its puny battery against the Democratic candidate for Governor, and although this attack is perfectly characteristic of its author—weak and puerile, we will, for the sake of truth and fair dealing, notice it, for the purpose of correcting some of its misrepresentations and falsehoods.

Mr. Henry is charged with being a stockholder and attorney for the Bank; to this very grave charge we presume he must plead guilty, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that his competitor, John M. Morehead, is also an owner of stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, and *possibly* may hold stock in the Bank of the State; if he never was a Bank attorney, we guess it was not his fault. The charge of Bank attorney, shows the confidence the Bank has in Mr. Henry's honesty and fidelity, when they prefer him to a Federal lawyer, to attend to their suits, notwithstanding he has been battling, under their noses against the abuses of the Banks for eight or ten years. Now this is the very man we want, so true and honest *that his very enemies put their trust in him.* The very man for Governor in these days of Bank abuses. John M. Morehead goes for a United States Bank and a turnpike from Raleigh to his factory in Guilford—for his own interest.

The Observer also charges Mr. Henry with being a Bank Director—now, though there is nothing criminal in being a Director of a Bank, if its affairs are managed *honestly*, yet we have authority for saying that the charge is unqualifiedly FALSE. The charge that he is an aristocrat, is almost too ridiculous and childish to notice, particularly coming from the quarter that it does. If to have realized a comfortable independence by a long course of industry and economy constitutes an aristocrat, then we incline to believe that *he* of the Observer, and many of his *clique*, would like to be classed with such an aristocracy. We shall notice at this time, but one other of the Observer's charges—his arithmetical wit is like his attack, it is too flat and vapid. He charges Mr. H. with being opposed to the late war with Great Britain—whatever diversity of opinion might have existed as to the *policy* of the war, few, we suspect, in this section of the country, entertained a doubt about the propriety and necessity of a vigorous prosecution of it, after it was declared.—That Mr. Henry was of the number of those who publicly advocated its vigorous prosecution, we are (fortunately for the cause of truth) abundantly able to prove. The following extracts from a speech delivered by him, in this town, on the 4th of July, 1814, will show what were his sentiments on this subject:

Extract from AN ORATION delivered by Mr. Henry during the last war, 4th July, 1814.

"But sufficient that our country's *honour* is at stake, and we, as freemen, are bound to defend it. Now, let no unhallowed tongue of traitor be heard among us. Let party distinction be hidden in the dust. The cause we fight for is a common cause. The liberty it achieves as much the right of him who hangs over his plough, as him who is seated in authority. The duties it exacts all are bound to yield. We are, my friends, all Federalists, all Republicans. Our country's prosperity is the prosperity of every one of us; and he who will basely desert her in the hour of tribulation, let his name be obliterated from the book of our remembrance. As a nation, we ought to unite to establish a name among the nations of the earth, to shew the world we will *always repel* aggression on our rights. As policy we ought to unite to put an end to the war (no matter how unjust in its cause, if such it be, or odious in its prosecution) else by division we prolong its calamities, and by the defeat of our armies reflect disgrace on our national character.—I know there is a hope at this time indulged among you, that the late happy changes in Europe will restore to you a peace. But my friends, "lay no such flattering unction to your souls," lest hope might liken you to the foolish Carthagenians at Canna, who lost *that* by inattention which necessity might have gained them. In war, we must seek pence at the mouths of our cannon. In peace we must avert war by a wise and virtuous representation.

* * * * *

"This is the first serious war since our revolution it therefore becomes us to show the firmness of union and valour, to protect us against insult in future. Whatever our conduct is now, it will have a great bearing upon our future happiness or misery as a nation. Surely we want not courage to the task? We have before measured swords with our adversary and foiled her in the field! The heights of Charleston where the American eagle rode triumphant over the bloody onset of the revolution, and the plains of Princeton, where it sat perched upon the British standard will ever testify the valour of Americans. Never! then let the curse of cowardice fall on our heads. Never! let it be said our fathers bled and died for our birth-rights, and we were too base to defend them. Never! let it be said that in this land, where freedom found an asylum from the despots of Europe we were wanting in virtue to protect it. No, never!

* * * * *

"And I could rehearse deeds of valor in this *present war*, that ought to inspire us with confidence. The achievments of our gallant little navy have surpassed our most sanguine expectations. The skill and intrepidity of our tars in every engagement have confounded their adversaries; the disproportion of our loss, the superiority of our manœuvering, and the dispatch of the victory have forever broke the charm of her naval invincibility. Her proud pretensions have been humbled, her sensibility wounded to the quick. In all the warfares she has ever been engaged—this she appears to dole over as the most grievous and lamentable; yea! she mourns and grieves over it as a mother over her lost child.

"To be sure our prospects have been darkened on land, but this is no cause of despair. To contend with an enemy veteran in discipline and experience, allied with a savage people sanguinary in a mode of warfare peculiar for its dreadful features of atrocity and that conducted in a manner hardly attainable in the practice of civilized nations; seated too in the interminable wilds of our northern frontiers, remote from assistance and supplies—required a preparation we have too severely felt the want of, hence our armies have met with defeat; but such cannot long be the case when time shall have given us experience and preparation, we a people so fertile in resources and vigorous in constitution, if united, must meet with success."

Would to Heaven, the same spirit of patriotism, the same love of country, animated the bosoms of some of those who are ready to revile *him*—then we should see American citizens more ready to maintain their country's rights than to be the apologists of its enemies—and particularly this Federal sheet, the Observer, which supported an administration, that appointed that old Federalist, Daniel Webster, to the highest office in the Cabinet, who denounced the war, and applauded the victories won by his country's enemies.

We caution the public against any thing the Observer shall say about Mr. Henry—its editor had a personal quarrel with Henry, and we all know, a weak head and malicious heart never forgives.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

From the Analysis of the Globe.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1842.

Mr. *Clay* remarked that, a few days ago, he intimated his intention of submitting a series of resolutions to the Senate on matters of great public importance. He rose then to fulfil that promise by presenting several resolutions. His object was not to press their consideration then, but to fix a suitable day for action on them. He had in this case, as on other occasions before moving in matters of grave importance, consulted with some of his friends on the step. So far as he had consulted with them on this occasion, there was a general concurrence as to the propriety of some of the resolutions, but on one or two others there was a diversity of opinion; but he hoped that when they came to be considered, and after an interchange of opinion, on full deliberation, the resolutions would be made to assume such form as would be acceptable to all sides. He asked that the resolution might be read, and printed. The resolutions were then read as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Government, in conducting its administration, to provide an adequate revenue within the year to meet the current expenses of the year; and that any expedient either by loan or Treasury notes, to supply in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences.

2. *Resolved*, That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained by duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than twenty-per cent. as provided for in the Compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government.

3. *Resolved, therefore*, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent. so as to produce a nett revenue of twenty six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

4. *Resolved*, That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the Compromise act generally should be adhered to; and that, especially, a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

5. *Resolved*, That the provision in the act of the Extra Session, for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of duty than 20 per cent. ought to be repealed.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the Government at all times, but more especially in a season such as now exists of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all useless institutions and offices, to curtail all unnecessary expenses, and to practice rigid economy.

7. *Resolved*, That the contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated and more clearly defined.

8. *Resolved*, That the expenses of the Judicial Department of Government have, of late years, been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

9. *Resolved*, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with foreign powers have been unnecessarily extended during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. *Resolved*, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive uses of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books pamphlets, and packages, transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased according to their respective weights.

11. *Resolved*, That the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, of the War, and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchment of public expenditure can be made without public detriment in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

Mr. *Clay* rose to suggest a day for the consideration of the resolutions, in doing which he would be happy to accommodate that motion to the suggestion of any member of the Senate. He suggested this day week, if it would meet the approbation of the Senate.

Mr. *Calhoun* remarked that the resolutions were of the gravest importance, and should be fully examined, and acted upon with great deliberation. He rose to suggest the propriety of so disposing of the resolutions as to afford to Senators an opportunity of discussing them doubly if they thought it necessary. He would, therefore, suggest that the Senate would on the day proposed for their consideration, resolve itself into Committee of the Union to consider them. The resolutions, he believed, went for an entire change of law, was a violation of the Compromise act, and went for increasing the burdens on the people. Therefore, to ascertain what retrenchment can be made in the expenses of the Government, all the subjects proposed for action should be discussed with great deliberation. He would, when the day arrived for the consideration of the resolutions, make the motion indicated.

On his motion the resolutions were postponed till Thursday week next; and ordered to be printed.

The resolution submitted by Mr. *King*, proposing to fix the 30th day of May next for the adjournment of Congress *sine die*, came up for consideration.

Mr. *King* made some remarks showing the importance of passing such a resolution, and sending it to the House; contending that if it was not done, action on the business of the most importance to the country would be procrastinated, and at last be totally neglected, by the discussion of matters of no public importance. If a day was fixed for the adjournment, the legislation would be shaped with reference to that day; useless debate would be prevented, and the business of the nation would be more fully and better attended to; but if a day was not fixed, they would go on in the usual way of discussing small matters, and thus procrastinate action on the important business, and extend the session to an indefinite period. The sessions, he said, had become almost perpetual—had become a great burden to the people, and a public nuisance. He for one wanted to go home and attend to some of his private affairs, which had suffered total neglect by these protracted sessions.

Mr. *Clay* made some remarks in opposition to fixing a day for the adjournment so far in advance of the time proposed in the resolution. He wished to see the important public business disposed of before any period was fixed for the adjournment. He could not see the slightest advantage or utility in the movement, and therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. *Calhoun* thought that if the Senators would put themselves to work in earnest, they would be prepared to adjourn on the day proposed, and all the public business could be as well, if not better transacted than if the session was protracted to an indefinite period. He believed the only way to put a stop to the interminable discussions on unimportant matters, was to limit the length of the session by fixing a day. He would give his vote for it cheerfully.

Mr. *King* demanded the yeas and nays on Mr. Clay's motion to lay the resolution on the table; which were ordered, and were—

Yeas—Messrs. Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Graham, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—21.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Barrow, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Henderson, King, Linn, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, and Young—16.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. *Benton* was anxious to have the sense of the Senate on his bill to postpone the operation of the Bankrupt law to the 1st of July next; and with that view, on his motion the bill was taken up for consideration. The bill was considered as in committee of the whole, and there being no motion to amend it was reported to the Senate, and

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Pierce, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, and Young—18.

Nays—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, Clayton, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, and Woodbridge—28.

So the bill was rejected.

The Senate then took up *Mr. Clay's* resolutions to amend the Constitution, by restricting the veto power, &c., and

Mr. *Morehead* made a speech of two hours in support of them. After he had concluded,

The Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several memorials and other documents were presented and after some time consumed in discussion on motions not important,

The House, on motion of Mr. *Fillmore*, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. *Briggs* in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. *Benton* submitted the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to bring in a bill to amend the Bankrupt act as follows:

1. To confine the operations of the act to the trading and mercantile parts of the community.

2. To confine voluntary bankruptcy to a declaration of insolvency, leaving it to the creditors to proceed upon that declaration, or not, just as they please; and, in the event of their proceeding upon it, then all the subsequent proceedings to be precisely as in cases of compulsory bankruptcy.

3. Banks, and all money dealing and trading corporations, to be subject to the act, and a day fixed for it to take effect upon them.

4. The assignees of the bankrupt's estate to be chosen by the mass (say two thirds in number and value) of the creditors—to be removable by them; and their orders in relation to the management and disposition of the estate to be followed in all cases by the assignees.

5. Each creditor to have the right of attending the examination of the bankrupt, and of putting all interrogatories which may tend to elucidate the nature and character of his bankruptcy, and the management and disposition of his property, and the present condition of his estate.

6. Persons suspected on probable reason to have goods property, or effects of the bankrupt in possession, or to be indebted to him, to be examined before the commissioners.

7. The distinction between innocent and culpable bankruptcy, to be recognised and established; the former to be limited to cases arising from casual losses in trade; the latter to include all cases in which the bankrupt has lost above the sum of

dollars in wagering, betting, stockjobbing, or purchase of lottery tickets within
years; or in which he has lived extravagantly and notoriously beyond his means, or engaged in operations of pure hazard, or been guilty of fraudulent practices. The innocent bankrupt alone to have the benefits conferred by the act; the culpable to be excluded from all advantages under it.

8. The certificate of final discharge from all his debts, only to be granted on a judicial attestation from the commissioners in favor of the fairness and integrity of the bankrupt, signed by two thirds in number and value of the creditors who have proved their debts, and allowed and approved by the judge; according to the terms and principles of section 36 in the act of April, 1800, entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

9. To prevent the act from interfering with the insolvent laws of the States.

10. To prevent the act from impairing any line upon the lands or chattels of any bankrupt in favor of any creditor.

11. A fair and full record of all proceedings in bankruptcy to be made and kept in the proper court.

12. The existing act to be repealed whenever inconsistent with these amendments.

The resolution introduced by Mr. *Benton* on the 4th instant was adopted, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the nature of the currency in which the Government pays its creditors, whether in hard money or depreciated paper money and if the Government paper was at a discount, and what remedy if any, was necessary to enable the Government to keep its faith.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Linn, a few days ago, was taken up and adopted, in the words following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, all the information in his possession which may relate to the recent outrages committed by the Mexican citizens or people on the person and property of the American Consul and other American citizens residing at Santa Fe and northern provinces of Mexico.

The remainder of the day was taken up in considering private bills, several of which were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading

The Senate then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of business on the general orders; when a number of engrossed bills were read the third time and passed

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some unimportant business during the morning, Mr. Cushing from the Select Committee raised by the House on the currency, submitted a Bill accompanied by a Report, upon the subject referred to them. We take the synopis of the Bill from the Globe.

The bill establishes at the city of Washington a Board of Exchequer, to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the United States, for the time being, with one Commissioner, at a salary of $3,000 per annum, said Commissioner to be appointed for four years, and not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect of duty; and in case of removal, the reasons therefor to be laid before Congress; the Board to establish agencies or offices, not exceeding ten, viz: at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, New Orleans, and five other places in the United States to be determined on by the Board; the officers to consist of a principal clerk, and a register for the Board, at salaries of ——dollars each, and for each agency one superintendent, at a salary of——dollars per annum, and a register, at a salary of——dollars per annum, with a clerk for each agency, if the business requires it—said superintendents and registers to be appointed for four years, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, only subject to removal in like manner with the commissioner above mentioned.

The Board and agencies to receive and safely keep the public moneys, and to transfer and transmit the same under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; said Board and its agencies to pay all warrants, drafts, &c., of the Treasurer of the United States, and perform the duties of commissioners of loans. To receive from individuals deposites of gold and silver coin and bullion to be held for safe keeping, and to issue certificates therefor; the amount never to exceed ten millions of dollars, unless otherwise provided by law. To issue certificates of debt to the public creditors for the amount due them. The several mints of the United States to receive deposites and issue certificates in like manner. Such certificates to be receivable and redeemable at each and every agency, and no premium is to be charged on them, and they shall be issued in sums from five to one hundred dollars.

The Board and agencies to be authorized to draw bills or drafts on the several agencies, and to sell the same at a premium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting specie to the place of payment; provided that no bill or draft shall be sold, except for cash or such funds as are received in payment of the public dues; i. e. Treasury notes, certificates of the Board and agencies, and the notes of specie paying banks. To purchase domestic and foreign bills of exchange, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, when necessary for the purposes of Government. All payments made by the Board or its agencies to be in gold or silver coin, or with the consent of the public creditor, in Treasury notes, or certificates of deposite, as herein provided, and in no other medium of payment whatever.

All dues to the United States, or any office or department thereof, may be paid in gold and silver in certificates of deposite issued under this act, in Treasury notes, or in the notes of banks which shall be immediately payable, on demand, in gold or silver, at the places where received. The bill contains suitable checks and guards to prevent the embezzlement and improper use of the public money, and to secure the fidelity of the officers of the Board.

The Bill was read twice and ordered to be printed.

(The Select Committee consisted of Messrs. Cushing, Mass.; Kennedy, Md.; Gilmer, Va.; Davis, Ky; Wise, Va.; *Roosevelt*, N. Y.; *McKay*, N. C.; W. W. Irwin, Pa.

Mr. Davis submitted a counter report, advocating a scheme something like a National Bank.)

IN SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 18.

Mr. *Simmons* presented the credentials of the Hon. William Sprague, Senator elect from Rhode Island, who was qualified, and took his seat.

After the presentation of petitions and the reception of reports from committees—

Mr. *Clay* presented a petition from persons engaged in various branches of industry at Bedford, Pennsylvania, attributing all the distress and embarrassment of the country to the Compromise act, and praying for such a revision of the tariff as would give protection to home industry. The petition was accompanied with a request that he would accompany its presentation with some remarks. But for this request, he would not say a word that would anticipate the discussion which may arise when the subject of the tariff shall come up in another way.

He alluded at some length to the condition of things at the time the Compromise act was entered into—to the necessity of the Compromise act to preserve any portion of the protective system—to the injustice of Pennsylvania casting any reproach on that Act, which preserved for nine or ten years longer than it could otherwise be preserved, the protective system, to which she was so interested, and concluded by saying that if she intended a tariff for protection, her views could be stated through her representatives.

Mr. *Calhoun* reviewed the statements made by the Senator from Kentucky relative to the condition of things at the time South Carolina yielded to the Compromise act, and showed that it was well understood then that twenty per cent. would be more than sufficient to provide a revenue for an economical administration of the Government. It was not only contemplated that a gradual reduction could be made to twenty per cent. in ten years without injury to existing interests, but that an economical Administration of the Government would, at the end of that period, admit of a further reduction, even under fifteen per cent. But now to attempt raising the duty past twenty per cent. was a palpable violation not alone of the act itself, but of the very principles on which it was agreed to.

The petition was then referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the general orders.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *J. C. Clark* asked leave to report a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was entitled "A bill to establish additional ranks in the navy of the United States, and for other purposes," and proposed the creation of Admirals, Vice Admirals, Rear Admirals, &c.

The bill was read twice, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. *Winthrop* and other gentlemen then reported Senate bills from the Committees to which they had been referred.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Briggs in the chair—and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Three new members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs were appointed, viz: Messrs. Caruthers, Stuart and Meriwether.

Mr. Wise presented a Bill relating to rank in the Navy. It provides for the creation of the new titles of Admiral, Vice and Rear Admiral.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb 21.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of the State, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, adopted on the 18th instant, at the instance of Mr. Walker, calling for information in relation to the action taken by this Government in the Creole case.

Mr. *Walker* requested that the communication would be read, which was done.

It contained the Secretary of State's letter to Mr. Everett, informing him of the circumstances of the Creole case, as reported in the two protests already published; and also of the grounds upon which this Government would rest her demand of redress from the British Government.

Mr. *Walker* expressed his gratification that so satisfactory a communication had resulted from his resolution. It would be admitted by all who had listened to the reading of the document now before the Senate, that the arguments which it contains are drawn up with great ability, and, what is still better, with great force of truth and just principles. He considered it as confirmatory of the doctrine before urged by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. Calhoun] in his resolutions, unanimously adopted by the Senate on a former occasion. He moved that the communication be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. *Calhoun* seconded the motion, and took the occasion to say that he had heard the document read with great pleasure. He considered it covered the whole ground, and trusted it would be the means of putting an end to the dangerous doctrines which had been maintained on this subject. That document, coming from any other quarter, could not have equal effect; but coming from the source it did, it was calculated to produce the best results. His object in rising was to second the motion of the Senator from Mississippi, and to move that a thousand additional copies be printed.

BOARD OF EXCHEQUER.

Mr. *Tallmadge*, from the Select Committee on the plan of the Secretary of the Treasury for a Board of Exchequer, made a report, which was read. It is a very elaborate report, and accompanied by a bill.

The committee, in arguing in favor of the circulation proposed, which is to be based on dollar for dollar of specie, say that whilst it will not add to the circulation of the country, it will have the following advantages over a specie circulation:

1. It will be the means of drawing forth from its hiding places specie that has been hoarded, to the estimated amount of several millions, and which, in its present condition, is of no use to its possessor, or to the country. The lack of confidence in individuals and banks as safe depositories, which caused this retirement of specie, will yield at once to the unbounded confidence inspired by the Exchequer, where specie notes are issued on a deposite of specie and the safe custody of the deposite is guaranteed by the Government for the redemption of the notes. 2. In the ratio of the increased velocity and economy which paper affords over specie, and to which may be added the high credit of this paper, it will impart a great activity, and, consequently, effectiveness to the circulating medium. 3. The local banks may be induced, to a great extent, to substitute this paper for their own. 4. It will prevent the depreciation of specie by abrasion, whilst in circulation. 5. It will prevent its total loss to the country and to the world, by shipwrecks and other casualties. 6. It will afford the most convenient, safe, and valuable currency for travel. 7. It will be the best and safest remittance by mail, from one end of the Union to the other, for the payment of newspapers and periodicals, and other things requiring small sums, without the possibility of loss by depreciation to those who receive it. 8. It will tend to regulate the banks; and, by a frequent settling of balances, to bring them up to a sound circulation. 9. It will do much towards regulating exchanges, by means of its valuable action on the local currency.

The committee then go on to say, that "In the view which the Committee have thus far taken of the plan of a Fiscal Agent submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, they have suggested certain important modifications; and in order to give the Senate a more concise and connected view of the system, as they propose to modify it, they submit the following (which is the basis of the bill accompanying the report:)

I. A board to be established in the Treasury Department, at the seat of Government, to be called the Exchequer of the United States. The board to be composed of three commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; and to be removed from office only with the like concurrence of the Senate, and for physical inability, incompetency, neglect, or violation of duty. The President to communicate to the Senate the particular reasons of the proposed removal. For like causes, the President may suspend a commissioner and appoint a temporary substitute, and within the first week of the ensuing session of the Senate, lay before that body the reasons of such suspension; and if the State, concur, the commissioner to be removed; if not, to be restored.

II. The Board of Exchequer to establish agencies as it may deem necessary and expedient for the public service, limiting the number to as few as the exigencies of the service will admit, and in no case to exceed two in any State or Territory.

III. The Secretary of the Treasury to appoint the inferior officers of the Board, and also the officers of the agencies, on the recommendation of the Board, and to remove them for physical inability, incompetency, neglect or violation of duty, on like recommendation.

IV. The Exchequer and its officers to be the general agents of the Government for receiving, safe-keeping, and disbursing the public moneys—the public money from all sources received, to be paid into the Exchequer and its agencies.

V. The Exchequer and its agencies to receive on deposite gold and silver coin or bullion, and to issue specie notes for the same, to be redeemed at the agency where issued; said notes to be prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the Treasurer, and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent, and endorsed by him when issued at such agency.

VI. The Exchequer and agencies, on the deposite of gold or silver coin, or bullion, to draw and accept bills of exchange, and to receive a premium not exceeding two per cent. Also, to collect drafts or bills, but to make no advance or payment till advised of the collection, and to charge a reasonable commission for collection and exchange.

VII. All specie notes issued, either in payment of the public creditor, or on the deposites of individuals, never to exceed the actual amount of specie on hand for their redemption, dollar for dollar.

VIII. Dues to the United States to be paid in gold or silver coin, in specie notes, or in the notes of banks immediately convertible into specie at the place where received. The Exchequer and agencies to settle weekly, or oftener, balances with the banks.

IX. The Exchequer and agencies to keep separate and distinct sets of books; to enter and record in one set all transactions respecting the collection, keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue, and transmitting the public moneys from place to place, for the service of the Government; and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from the operations in exchange, and other transactions not on Government account.

X. The Exchequer may appoint as agent any specie paying bank; but such bank is not authorized to receive private deposites, or to accept or sell bills or drafts on account of the Exchequer.

XI. The Exchequer and agencies to act as commissioners of Loans and Pension Agents, and generally to render all facilities in transferring and disbursing the public funds. Full and exact accounts of the Board and agencies to be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury, and he to report to Congress; necessary rooms and vaults to be provided; securities to be taken, and penalties prescribed; and strict examinations made.

The bill was then read twice by its title, and on motion of Mr. Tallmadge, made the special order of the day for this day two weeks.

Mr. *Buchanan* asked, would it be deemed improper to inquire of the chairman of the committee if the report met the unanimous approbation of the committee.

Mr. *Walker* said as he was one of the committee, he felt himself called upon to respond; There were portions of the bill and report which he opposed in committee, and which could not meet his approbation. It was unnecessary to go at large into his objections to those portions. He would, however, mention the two principal: one was that which authorizes the reception of bank paper in payment of dues to the Government; and the other is the employment of State banks as depositories of the Government funds. There were other features of the bill and report which he thought objectionable, and which, in his mind, required amendment. He preferred particularizing them when the measure itself came up.

Mr. *Young*, another member of the committee, made the following remarks;

I deem it due to myself, however, to say at this time that there are provisions in the bill, and certain portions of the report, to the support of which I do not consider myself committed. When this bill and the report shall come up for consideration, I shall feel myself at liberty to examine both, in such manner as I may think proper under the circumstances, and in the end to vote and act as my judgment may dictate.

Mr. *Linn* gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to refund to Gen. Jackson the $1,000 fine which was imposed by the court in Louisiana, with costs and interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Edwards* presented the petition of Manuel Alvares, American Consul at Santa Fe, New Mexico, praying an allowance of drawbacks on goods exported from the United States in the original packages, over land to Mexico: referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The *Speaker* then announced that this was resolution day, and that they must be called for by States.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Mr. *Archer*, after the prayer of the Chaplain, which was appropriate to the day, moved that the reading of the journal be dispensed with, that the Senate might entertain a motion to adjourn. Mr. A. said he was sure it must have escaped the attention of the Senate that this was the anniversary of the birth day of the Father of his country; and he supposed they would agree with him in saying that there were two days which should be observed by every American and patriot as days of high jubilee in our country: the one, the birth day of our independence; and the other, the birth day of that illustrious man who, in the hands of Providence, was the chief instrument in achieving it. In honor of the memory of that hallowed instrument, he moved that the Senate adjourn; which motion was unanimously agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Fessenden* reported a bill from the committee on Naval Affairs, to determine the rank of the Professors of Mathematics in the United States Navy; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. *Seltonstall* than rose and said that this was the birth day of WASHINGTON. There were two anniversaries—the birth day of this nation, and the birth day of him to whom they were indebted more than to any other man for the security of their independence—which ought to be forever set apart and kept sacred; and that they might contemplate the character and the services of WASHINGTON, and commemorate his birth, he moved that this House do now adjourn.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Thursday, February 24.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Matthew St. Clair Clarke, their clerk, informing the Senate of the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. *Lewis Williams*, member of the House from the State of North Carolina, and inviting the Senate to attend his funeral, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, M., from the hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr. *Graham* rose and said he had a few observations to make upon the melancholy event which had just been announced. The death of his esteemed friend was the result of a violent attack of bilious pleurisy, which proved to be beyond all remedy, and terminated fatally in the short space of thirty-six hours. On Monday, Mr. Williams was in his place in the House of Representatives, until the adjournment, and on Wednesday at noon he was a lifeless corpse. A dreadful lesson is taught us by this sudden and unexpected calamity. It presents an occasion for solemn reflection, when we see a man struck down by the hand of death, while almost, as it were, in the harness of his public labors. Mr. Williams had spent a large portion of his life in the public service, and had ever enjoyed the confidence of his country.

In response to the message of the House, I beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has received with deep sensibility the communication from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. *Lewis Williams*, Representative from the State of North Carolina.

Resolved, That in token of sincere and high respect for the memory of the deceased, the Senate will attend his funeral to-morrow at the hour appointed by the House of Representatives, and will wear crape on the left arm, as mourning for thirty days; and as a further mark of respect,

Resolved, That the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. *Clay* having risen to second the motion, adverted to the friendship which had existed between him and the deceased for upwards of a quarter of a century, and hoped the Senate would pardon him for adding a few words to those so eloquently expressed by the Senator from North Carolina. Already had Congress this session, from each of its branches, paid its annual instalment to the debt of nature, which all must discharge.—A more worthy member than he who has just departed from amongst us could hardly have been selected.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted; And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal having been read—

Mr. *Rayner* of North Carolina rose, and announced to the House the melancholy event of the death of one of his colleagues, the Hon. *Lewis Williams*. He died on Wednesday, the 23d inst. Mr. R. delivered a very appropriate eulogy on the character of the deceased, and recounted his eminent services to his State, (which had for more than twenty six years honored him with its confidence,) and to the country at large. He concluded by moving the usual resolutions for attending the funeral of the deceased, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock; and, as a testimonial of respect, to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for thirty days.

Mr. *Adams* rose to second the resolutions, and, in a most beautiful and touching manner, alluded to the long service of the deceased, and his irreproachable character.

Mr. *Johnson* of Maryland then rose and said:

I rise, Mr. Speaker, to add my humble tribute to the virtues and memory of a departed friend—one who, I may truly say, stood to me in the place of a father—for when, young and inexperienced, first I entered this hall, it was to him I was indebted for the prudent counsel and kind aid which experience always finds grateful from the head and heart of such a man. His public career, identified for more than a quarter of a century with the legislation of this House, is one upon which every patriot should delight to gaze.

"As Aristides just—as Cato pure," he has stood before the world the advocate of justice to individual and the Government. His indomitable and unbending integrity, his consistency as a politician, and his adherance to the best interests of his country, are too distinguished even for energy. Remarkable for his sound judgment and common sense his voice was never raised without instruction, and his purposes never perverted amid the excitement of party feeling.

Though not brilliant and eloquent, yet men of brilliancy and eloquence in this Hall were his inferiors; and his *light*, safe and steadfast, shone over the path of more aspiring statesman.

Sudden and melancholy as has been his death—he was still spared long and faithfully to serve his native State, and his memory will be among the richest of her treasures.

When called yesterday to visit my departed friend, I found him sinking into death; and at the bed side of the dying patriot, I realized the loss which I, this House, and this country, have sustained—and cannot repress the utterance of my deep grief at the sudden and overwhelming bereavement.

It is with an aching heart I have now risen to speak the language of a long cherished affection, for a friend—a patriot—and an honest man.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and then

The House adjourned.

In the person of John Quincy Adams they found at once a hero and high priest, worthy to minister at the altar of disunion, and to kindle those fires of hatred, anarchy, and civil war, which now only burn in their fierce intensity blown by the breath of those who have ever been brethren. Illustrious from the high public stations he had occupied; protected by age; vain, ambitious, and sateless still of notoriety; cold in heart, yet furious in passions; crafty unprincipled and resolved; and above all, with a vindictiveness of temper which never forgets or forgives in its hate, carrying him on, and on, and on, as if life itself would expire without its stimulants and gratifications, he stands the living embodiment of the fierce, false, and bloody spirit of Abolitionism.—*Globe.*

From the Globe.

MR. ADAMS, AND THE SACRED RIGHT OF PETITION.

On the fourteenth day of February, 1842, (we like to be particular in dates, when in commemorative of an abandonment of error, or a return to good principles,) in the report of the Congressional proceedings of that day, it is stated as follows:

"Mr. Adams, having presented petitions in great numbers and great varieties, said he should present no more at this time; but he took occasion to say, that he had received another petition for the peaceable dissolution of the Union. He had received some, perhaps, to entrap him into trouble, like that from which he had so recently emerged; but he should not present them, for he was not desirous to present any document which would give rise to unpleasantness; and he gave notice to all persons, that if they meant to send hoaxes to him, or petitions containing indecent, obscene, or filthy matter, or language that was insulting to any member of the House, by asking for the expulsion of any member, he should not present them."

Now, here Mr. Adams takes the ground, that, as a member of Congress, he is not bound to present all petitions which may be sent to him: that if they are indecent, or obscene, or insulting to a brother member, or even "calculated to give rise to unpleasantness," he will not present them. We approve Mr. Adams's conduct, and the principle his conduct affirms. We think it clear that a member of Congress cannot stand morally exculpated for presenting petitions on any subject which he conscientiously thinks it either improper for Congress to consider, or beyond its legislative competency to grant. If he judges wrongly in the opinion of his constituency, and refused to present petitions which they think he ought to present, the remedy is with them. Let him be ejected from his seat. His constituents will exercise their conscience in petitioning, and endeavoring to force into the Legislature the subject of their petitions; and the Representative will exercise his conscience, in refusing to be an instrument of evil to his country, at the bidding of a portion only of its citizens. We go one step further. Not only has a member of Congress a right to refuse to present petitions which he thinks it wrong in others to offer, and in him to present; but the body to whom the petitions are sent (Congress) has also the right of judging whether, from regard to all the people, and the Government they have formed, it will receive or entertain them. Will Mr. Adams claim for himself the right of judging of the propriety and injurious tendency of petitions, as the ground of his conduct, and will he deny the same right to the assembled wisdom of Congress? If he is to judge whether he will *present*, shall not Congress judge whether it will *receive or consider* petitions? Most assuredly. And if, in the opinion of Congress, petitions presented by a member, ask them to do what, in their opinion, is a base and immoral act—to violate the plain meaning of the Constitution, or destroy the Government itself, and light up the fires of civil war, shall not Congress refuse to consider them? Is not Congress, in duty to the people, in allegiance to the Constitution, by every consideration which can bind man to his fellow man, or to his country, solemnly bound, sternly to put back all petitions which are calculated to produce such consequences? We think so; *and we* stand supported by Mr. Adams, in the principles he has avowed for himself, in the high right we claim for Congress.

But how are his declarations on the 14th inst., and the conduct with which he supports them, consistent with the ground on which, for years, he has been presenting Abolition petitions, and on which he presented the Haverhill petition to dissolve the Union? He then declared that he considered himself as having no alternative—he was bound in duty to prevent this and all other petitions. Has he abandoned this ground? Or are we to understand, that petitions to dissolve the Union are less objectionable, in his estimation, than petitions which are insulting to members? Does he place the Union below the feelings of any one man, or the whole of Congress together? Or has he become a nice anatomist in human feelings; and whilst he will not present petitions praying the expulsion of a member, he will not hesitate to present Abolition petitions, whose insult thrust daggers into the hearts of the whole Southern delegation? If he stands on such inconsistencies, it will indicate either a melancholy obliquity in moral perceptions, or an insidious, settled designs to overthrow the Union. We would fain hope, however, that the late transactions in Congress have taught Mr. Adams that his doctrine of the *sacred right of petition* is as inconsistent, in such a Government as ours, with all moral principles, as it is with the patience of the House, or the continuance of the Union; and therefore, now seeing its practical operation in the councils of the country, henceforth and forever, he has abandoned it. Has he forgotten the despairing, but touching soliloquy of Macbeth?

"I have lived long enough; my way of life
Is fallen into the sear, the yellow leaf:
And that which should accompany old age,
As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but, in their stead,
Curses, not loud, but deep, *mouth* honor, *breath*,
Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not."

HEAD-QUARTERS,
SALISBURY, N. C., March 4, 1842.

Attention!

OFFICERS OF THE 64th REGIMENT:

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 19th of March, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side-Arms for the purpose of Drill and Court martial.

By order of
R. W. LONG, Col. Com'dt.

GEO. M. WEANT, Adj't. 3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will sell at his house, in Salisbury, on Monday of the next Superior Court, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

SIX HEAD OF CATTLE,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a parcel of sawed lumber, a parcel of rock, one Carriage,

Sulkey and Harness, &c.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment immediately. A. MATTHEW.

Salisbury, N. C., March 4, 1842. 3t

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 4, 1842.

The Whiggery in Motion.

The Federal Whigs of Wake have recently had a meeting to appoint Delegates to the Whig Convention which is to be held in Raleigh on the anniversary of Gen. Harrison's demise, for the purpose of saying and doing sundry things. These metropolitan Whigs call most lustily on their brethren everywhere to rally and come to the rescue; and by way of encouragement to the rest, they boldly declare that THEY are not in the least discouraged by the defeats which their party has lately sustained in fifteen of the States. Their address opens in this wise:

"The Whigs of Wake County, undaunted by the reverses which their political friends in a number of the States sustained during the Fall Elections, hereby declare their unabated confidence in the great principles upon which the political Revolution of 1840 was achieved."

They do not condescend to declare what these "great principles" are to which allusion is made, but we may learn somewhat from the second resolution unanimously adopted, in these words:

"2. *Resolved*, That the Whig Senators and Representatives in Congress deserve the thanks of the Nation for the zealous exertions which they made during the Extra Session to relieve the distresses and promote the best interest of the people." (The balance is a laudation of Mr. Clay.)

So the "zealous exertions" made by the Whigs at the *Extra Session* are boastfully paraded as sufficient claim to entitle them to the thanks of the Nation! It may be well to mention a few of these "exertions" that the people can see at a glance for what they have to "thank" the Whigs.

1st. They created a new National debt of 12 millions.

2d. They increased the Tariff taxes some 10 millions more.

3d. They *reduced* the expenses of the Government from 33 millions *up* to nearly 33 millions.

4th. They gave away the proceeds of the public lands—say, 3 millions of dollars annually.

5th. They made a snug little *present* of $25,000 to Mrs. Harrison.

6th They passed a Bankrupt Law.

These are the great measures they boast of, besides sundry items "too tedious to mention," and now the Wake Whigs call on their brethren from Pasquotank to Cherokee to rally like brave "boys" and defend these glorious "exertions," made for the good of the people and the Nation.

Well, we are at any rate glad to perceive the open and undisguised declarations of the Wake meeting; we like to see men come out, and show their hands.

There can now be no mistake, for all this comes from *head quarters*; from where the Ex Secretary Badger lives, and from where His patriotic Excellency, John M. Morehead is doing such great things for the *children* of the State, as he informed us in his speech at the Badger dinner.

We are now advised of the ground on which the Federal Whigs of North Carolina intend to fight in the approaching contest, and the Democrats will understand from this where and how to meet them.

Death of a Member of Congress.

The Globe of the 23d ult. says: "We regret to announce that the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, who has been a member of the House of Representatives for the State of North Carolina for upwards of thirty years, died today at his lodgings in this city, of bilious pleurisy, after an illness of twenty-four hours."

The Whig Excuse for Broken Promises.

When the Whig orators are asked why their golden promises of relief and prosperity have not been fulfilled—why their solemn pledges of economy and reform have not been redeemed—why their retrenchment of "extravagant expenditures" has not begun? they have no reason to give, and no reply to make but one, that is—the death of Gen. Harrison; they would fain bury in the grave of the President all memory of their impositions on the credulity of the honest people; but this trickery cannot avail them. Let every man who hears this excuse offered, ask them—what General Harrison had to do in carrying out their measures of relief and reform? There was at the Extra Session, and there is now, a large Whig majority in both branches of Congress; what has prevented *them* from doing all they promised? It is Congress that makes the laws, Congress that votes appropriations, and controls the expenditures of Government—not the President. To say then that the death of Gen. Harrison is any reason for failing in all their pledges, is *another* attempt to *deceive*; it is a gross insult on the intelligence of the people, and every man of sense will repel it as such.

The Board of Exchequer.

As will be seen by reference to the Congressional extracts we give, the Select Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives have made several reports on the Exchequer plan. Mr. Tallmade in the Senate presented that of the majority of the Senate Committee, which is not assented to by Messrs. Walker and Young two of the committee. Mr. Walker objects to portions of both the bill and report; principally to the two points in the bill, one authorizing the reception of Bank paper in payment of the Government dues; the other, the employment of State Banks as depositories of the Government funds. Mr. Cushing presented the report of the majority of the Committee in the House, and Mr. Kennedy a counter report of a minority. Mr. Davis of Kentucky, also presented one, in behalf of the Bank Clay portion of the party. There is at any rate a collection of them of assorted descriptions for the Whig doctors to concoct from, but it is impossible to conjecture what sort of a thing the majority of the majority party could agree upon.

William H. Haywood, Jr.

We find in the North Carolinian of the 19th last month, a correspondence between Dr. Cameron, of Fayetteville, and Mr. Haywood. Dr. Cameron wrote to inquire the truth of a rumor originated and circulated by some of the Federal party, that Mr. Haywood was "opposed to the nomination of Mr. Henry, or at least was indifferent about it." Mr. Haywood replied at some length, and in the following extract from his letter ably vindicates himself from the late Whig implications touching his course in the Convention, and fully falsifies the rumor of his opposition or lukewarmness towards Mr. Henry's nomination.

"It were a great mistake then, I assure you, in any body, to suppose that because I did not concur with the Democratic Convention in the propriety of alluding, *in their proceedings as a Convention*, to the burial expenses of Gen. Harrison, that therefore I had left the Democratic party, or was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Henry, or felt indifferent to his election. To believe this of me, would be ungenerous in a friend—unjust in an adversary. I cannot leave the Democratic party, without renouncing the Democratic political faith. This I did not do *then*—I have not done it *since*: and I do not calculate upon doing it *hereafter*. My party is taken up on account of my faith, not my faith on account of the party. My political principles do not hang loose enough about me to be put off and on at pleasure. My political opinions are not easily altered, because they have not been lightly formed. I recognize no power, in any man or party to oblige me to say what I do not think—whilst I would consent to *omitting* any thing, where the omission sacrificed no principle of my faith, to obtain the concurrence of an associate, and to admit the co-operation of a brother. If other men, as free to act and think for *themselves* as I am for *myself*, preferred not to strike out this allusion, I have not even complained against it, but certainly I ought not to be accused of treachery.

"Least of all, have I been brought into "hostility to Louis D. Henry's nomination for Governor." Opposed to Mr. Henry! I have been longer upon the same side with him, in our past political contests, than with almost any other prominent man in North Carolina. We went together for General Jackson, first about the time I came to full age, and after it in all his elections, and we have been together ever since. I admire his attachment to the principles of Democracy, and his deep devotion to the Union, and I have unqualified confidence in both. His enemies may affect to question his Democracy, but it is because they do not know the sincerity of the man. They will pretend to charge him with Federalism, when in reality, they hate him for his unyielding Democracy. They are referring to the prejudices of his education, and the errors of his boyhood only, because, being no *candidate for office*, yet against the feelings of kindred, the pride of former associations, and the personal interest that has eluded so many others, his riper years have found him an open, fearless, undisguised, disinterested advocate of Democracy; and the favor of his friends has now [illegible] such as "*love their principles for the sake of their Country.*" If there is a man in this world who would scorn dissimulation in politics, you know it is *Louis D. Henry*. That which makes him a scourge to demagogues and a terror to his political enemies, will provoke party malice to falsify his acts, and traduce his motives, but it is that which commends his nomination to my peculiar approbation, and should rouse up the real people of the State, every where, to his support. He is honest, capable, and faithful. Honest in his professions—capable to fulfil them—and faithful to the Constitution and the People. How then could I feel hostile to his nomination?"

Senatorial resignation.—It is stated that the Hon. Henry Clay has at last positively sent to the Governor of Kentucky the resignation of his seat in the Senate, to take effect the 1st of April next. Mr. Crittenden is expected to succeed him.

Judge Upshur and Mr. Botts.

Our columns having been occupied for some time with matters of more interest to our readers, we have not mentioned before the existence of a newspaper controversy, not of a dangerous character however, between the Secretary of the Navy, Judge Upshur, and the renowned Mr. Botts, M. C., from Va. This remarkable man Botts, having sadly failed in "heading" Capt. Tyler, has probably determined to try and "head" one of his Secretaries anyhow; but it seems to be the general opinion that he has succeeded no better in circumventing the Judge, than the Captain. We will briefly state the facts of the affair.

When John Q. Adams was arraigned for presenting his petition for dissolving the Union, Mr. Botts made a speech in his defence, and in the course of his apology for Adams, said in substance, that if men were to be punished for proposing or favoring *disunion*, Mr. Adams was not the only one who was liable: He could point to a functionary high in office at the other end of the Avenue, no other than the Secretary of the Navy, who had in conversation with him (Mr. Botts) for hours, openly and strongly advocated a dissolution of the Union. Mr Wise took upon himself to deny the statement in the House, and wrote a letter to the Secretary informing him of Mr. Botts' charge, and his denial, and asking whether it was true. Judge Upshur replied, saying that the charge was wholly untrue, and so far from ever having had conversations "for hours" with Mr. Botts on this or any other subject, he had never associated with that gentleman, and scarcely knew him as an acquaintance. Mr. Botts rejoined at great length and brought forward witnesses to prove that the Secretary was one of the State Rights party, and a nullifier at the period of South Carolina nullification, therefore, he argues and insists most logically, that he was a disunionist necessarily and without qualification. Judge Upshur has replied to this conclusively. He acknowledges himself to have been a thorough State Rights man at the time charged, and to have been in favor of the remedy of Nullification, but denies most positively that he ever was a "disunionist" or ever favored or advocated a dissolution of the Union at any time, or in any manner. He has published letters in reply to certain interrogations by himself from Mr. Calhoun Mr. Preston, the South Carolina delegation in Congress, and other gentlemen of high reputation of the State Rights party, to show that the doctrine of nullification was held by them as a peaceful remedy the most effectual, as it proved, to *prevent* disunion; and so far from entertaining any design or wish to dissolve the Union, the Nullifiers were its warmest friends, and adopted the remedy of nullification as the great principle conservative alike of the rights of the States, of the Constitution, and of the Union.

Mr. Botts is really very unfortunate in selecting subjects for his "heading" operations.

Mr. Clay's Resolutions.

The resolutions of Mr. Clay submitted to the Senate on the 15th ult., breathe the very spirit of Federal Whigism—all its usual plausible professions which will be followed by its usual practice of precisely the reverse. They contain a proposition to violate the Compromise act, and raise the Tariff taxes, as the Democrats fore-warned the people; and a plain declaration that the expenditures of Government are to be 26 millions under the retrenching Whig administration, instead of 13 millions as was promised. The stuff about "curtailing unnecessary expenses" and "practicing rigid economy," with which they are interlaced, is too thread bare by half to gull the people at present. It is somewhat late to expect that such blarney will "take." Whig promises of economy and reform, like Bank promises of specie, are rather below par in the popular market; but to propose in one resolution to lay the burden of additional taxes on the people to promote and support extravagant expenditures, and in those directly following to preach up the whig zeal for retrenchment, is in fact a degree of cool effrontery worthy the great Whig era of 1840.

It is really amusing to see with what a toss of the head, and contemptuous expressing of lofty disdain the Whiggery put on airs at the mention of their $25,000 present to Mrs. Harrison. What a low business, say these immaculate patriots and high-minded gentlemen, to be making a noise about a trifling little matter of this sort—the pitiful sum of $25,000! The rag currency manufacturers, it is true, may very well afford to turn up *their* noses at a trifle of that amount, since it costs them no more (paper excepted) to make 25 *thousand* dollars than *twenty five*, but men who have to earn by hard and honest labor what they get, are not able to snap their fingers quite so cavalierly at thousands. The Whigs are greatly amazed that objection should be made to giving Mrs. Harrison any amount, as if she either stood in need of it, or it had been customary heretofore to bestow Government bounties on individuals. Mrs. Harrison is rich, and therefore did not need this bounty, but if it was proper, why has nothing been given to Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Madison, and the many other widows of men who have done the country service in life and death? The objection of the people to this outrageous act is met by the whiggery as if it was the *amount of money* given away that was complained of; now, $25,000 *is* too much to be wasted, but they well know that *this* is not the point; they understand perfectly that it is the *principle* which we condemn and denounce;—the dangerous *precedent* set up. The foundation is laid by this donation for the establishment in this country of the unjust *Pension system*, one of the most odious and abominable of all the devices of [illegible] drones with the hard earnings of the laboring people. It is not enough that we must bear the oppressive burden of high Tariff taxes to meet extravagant Government expenditures, the Federal party are anxious to make a new way to dispose of the public money, for two purposes;—first—to have an excuse for laying more taxes on the people, and second—to support that class, the privileged few, who desire to live without laboring by plundering the many. There is every prospect that a few years more will see a "consummation devoutly to be wished for" in the final death struggle of the swindling Bank monopoly credit system, and they who have fattened on its robberies are anxious to raise up some kindred system in time to take its place.

If the people are wise, they will resist, now at the start, this attempt to violate the Constitution, and engraft the British Pension system on our Government policy.

☞ Late intelligence from Mississippi says that the *Gallon law* of that State has been repealed by the Legislature now in Session.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

Whenever the sovereign people move upon the subject of reforming the present iniquitous banking system, the cry is immediately raised in all quarters, you will injure the widows and orphans who have property invested in bank stock. But do these benevolent individuals who volunteer their sympathy in behalf of the widow and orphan ever recollect the ruinous effects which the banks themselves produce? It is stated that *one million seven hundred thousand dollars* of the Stock of the Girard swindling shop at Philadelphia was owned by widows, orphans, and charitable institutions; and that the same class own $5 200,000 of the Stock of the bankrupt United States Bank; making nearly *seven millions of dollars*, lost in these two shaving shops by those for whom the bankers have such wonderful sympathy whenever their system of pillage is attacked.—*State Rights Republican.*

EXCHEQUERS.

We have now three of these anomalous contrivances advertised—Mr. Webster's Exchequer, Mr. Cushing's Exchequer, and Mr. Tallmadge's Exchequer. Mr. Webster's was a grand paper money project, intended to make solid ground of the ocean by floating it with water lilies. It was a prodigious great cuttle-fish with its hundreds of long paper "feelers" sprawling and crawling about it. The Committees of the two Houses have tucked in, doubled up and tied its legs under its belly, subject to be let loose only "by authority of Congress." They differ more in appearance than reality—the great point with all of them being *to get the fish launched*. The two projects presented to the Senate and House of Representatives resemble each other much more than either resembles the original. They are in fact much like the two Dromeos quizzing each other through a knotty pane of glass—a great diversity of crooks and twists and distortions, but the brotherhood not to be mistaken.

One of the N. Y. papers says there is an "intense feeling among the people" about the settlement of this question of finance in Congress. We doubt it. We see no evidence of it. The Exchequer would be at the present time perfectly powerless—it would put a dozen or two of men in office and that is all.—*Charleston Mercury.*

From the New York Herald.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Probable rupture between France and Russia, and between France and Spain.—Items from all parts of Europe.

The packet ship Burgundy arrived last night from Havre, with five days later intelligence than before received. She sailed from Havre on the 9th ultimo, and we have advices to that day.

ENGLAND.

Thomas Carlyle has declined becoming a candidate for the chair of history, now vacant in the University of Edinburgh. A great meeting is to be held at Bath on the 6th of January, of the clothiers of Wilts, Somerset and Gloucester, to take the Corn Laws into consideration.

The Conway from China entered the Sound on the 26th of December. Her destination was Portsmouth. She had on board two millions of dollars, and some invalids from the squadron in the China seas. She was at the Cape of Good Hope on the 1st of October. Of course, she brought no intelligence which had not previously reached this country.

FRANCE.

On the 31 of January the members of the Chambers of Deputies assembled for the purpose of electing the committee to draw up the address in answer to the speech from the Throne. On this occasion there was a discussion on the foreign and domestic policy of the Government. The ministry were attacked for the convention of July, for its policy as regards Spain, for the reduction of the navy, and several members, in passing in review the acts of the Government, bestowed on them unqualified censure. M. L. Herbette spoke with great animation against the attacks upon the press, and blamed, with much severity, the recognition of the right of maritime search, demanded by the British Government.

M. Sauzet has taken possession of his official residence in the Palais Bourdon, as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

The "Constitution" has the following article on the message of the American President:

"We see in this document a policy and a language worthy the Government of a great nation. We will not compare it with that of our Ministry, for the blush of shame would mount too rapidly to our cheeks. We also have a brave navy and glorious flag; and yet the English exercise over our vessels the right of search, which is energetically resisted by a people who are not ignorant of their maritime inferiority, but who rely on their courage and patriotism. It is contended that this exorbitant right is reciprocal. This, however, is a mere illusion, for the British flag dominates in every sea. There is not one of her seamen who does not sing 'Rule Britannia, Britannia rules the waves.' There will, however, be at least one flag which she will be forced to respect—the flag which protects the land of Franklin and Washington."

The Observateur of Brussels says: "The ill-humor of the King of Prussia towards Holland continues. The Prussian monarch, going to London, will not pass through Holland, the King of which country is his near relation, but through Belgium. The Leipsic Gazette says that his Majesty will visit Edinburgh and the Highlands of Scotland.

Stock Exchange, Jan. 6 3 o'clock.—Five per cent opened at 117 fr. 40; three at 79 fr. 50c.

Espartero, the Regent of Spain, has positively refused to accede to the arrogant pretensions of the French Ambassador to be allowed to present his credentials to Queen Isabella unless he were present. The Journal des Debats thinks that this misunderstanding, on a question of mere etiquette, will inevitably lead to a war between France and Spain.

The speech of the Regent of Spain, at the opening of the Cortes, is expressed in a manly and excellent spirit. It alludes to the payment of the public debts in terms highly honorable to his Government, and is based on the true principles of national faith. The past extravagances of the Bourse are to be checked by judicious regulations. Banks are in a course of being established on the system of those of Scotland.

RUSSIA.

We learn from St. Petersburg, that the frost returned on the 18th of December, and that the Neva continued to be covered with floating ice till the 20th. The bridge had been removed. On the 1st of January, the first number of an English periodical was to appear in the Russian capitol, under the title of the St. Petersburg English Review.

Loss of the Peacock.—A Sandwich Island paper received by the New York Journal of Commerce, contains the following particulars relative to the loss of the United States ship Peacock, the fact of which was heretofore known.

By the arrival of a whale ship at Lahaina, from St. Francisco, where the Vincennes then was, (Sept. 20) we learn more particulars of the loss of the Peacock. She was lost about mid day, of the 11th of July, on the north side of the Columbia river, in smooth water. Soon after the breakers began to form, and for half a mile around them the river was one sheet of foam. The ship thumped heavily, and they momentarily expected the spars would go by the board, crush their boats, and thus cut off all chance of escape. By daylight the next morning, they were able to get out the boats, but lost two in the attempt. The water had then risen to her berth deck. The passage to the shore was perilous in the extreme, but through the coolness and skill of the officers it was effected without the loss of life. Purser Speiden saved his books and papers, and the Naturalists their journals. A few hours afterwards no trace of the ill-fated ship was to be seen. Capt. Wilkes, in the Porpoise, with the Flying Fish, were employed in surveying the Columbia. The Vincennes was employed at St. Francisco, and a party had been exploring the Rio Sacramento. The brig Thomas Perkins was employed by Captain Wilkes, and it was supposed that she would touch here, to land the supernumeraries.

Diabolical Villainy.—We are greatly pained to state, that the Dwelling House of Dr. *Henry W. Montague*, one of our most respectable and substantial citizens, situated in the North eastern part of the County, was, together with its valuable contents, totally consumed by fire on Monday night last. Besides the Furniture of every description, all the Doctor's Books, Notes, Accounts, &c., were also burnt. From the fact that Dr. M. was in this City, attending Court and his white family were all absent from home, and from other suspicious circumstances, but little doubt is entertained, we believe, that the House was first robbed of some three or four hundred dollars, and then fired to conceal the burglary.—*Ral. Register, 25th ult.*

The Elopement.—The Pittsburg American speaking of the young lady who recently eloped from a boarding school at New York, says:—"Miss Gaughan is the grand daughter of the late Gen. James O'Hara, and the richest heiress in the United States, or probably in the world, her estate being differently estimated from two to three millions, in her own right. She was about 15 years of age."

The Fayetteville Market.—There has been considerable activity in our market the present week, with but little variation from former prices. The receipts of cotton have been more than last week's, and the article sells readily at last quotations, viz. 6¾ to 7¾, some parcels, choice, have been sold at 8. Brandy is still scarce, and sells readily—Peach, 40 to 50—Apple, 32½ to 37½.—Whiskey, in good demand at 27½ to 30. Beeswax, 27 to 28. Bacon—the receipts have been considerable, and the article is selling with a fair demand at 5½ to 6. Flour—not much in market, the receipts but little more than a supply for home consumption, no change in price, we quote at 5½ to 6¼. Flaxseed—90 to $1. Lard—dull at 5 to 6. Tobacco, leaf, 2 to 3. Wheat, 91.—*North Carolinian.*

MARRIED,

In Fayetteville, on the 16th ult., by the Rev. Adam Gilchrist, the Rev. FREDERICK K. NASH, son of Judge Nash, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Judge Potter, of the former place.

In this County, on the 10th ult., by the Rev. A. Y. Lockridge, Dr. ROBERT S. STUART to Miss MARGARET AMANDA, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Barr, Esq.

In Davidson County, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. H. A. Shultz, Mr. WILLIAM HOLLAND, of Salem, N. C., to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Robert Hampton.

DIED,

In this Town, on the 2nd instant, Mr. CALVIN H. STEWART, aged about 36 years. The deceased was a native of New York City, but for the last two or three years an inhabitant of this place.

In this County, at her residence, Miss NANCY M. MCCORKLE, aged about 60 years, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel E. McCorkle.

In Mecklenburg County, N. Carolina, on the 28th ult., Maj. SAMUEL B. MCCOMBS, aged about 32 years.

In Lincolnton, on the 22d ult., DAVID RAMSOUR, Esq., a highly respectable merchant of that village, aged about 67 years.

At High Shoals, in Lincoln County, on the 26th ultimo, very suddenly, ROBERT H. BURTON, Esq., extensively known in our State as an able lawyer, a practical and energetic business man, and a most worthy and upright citizen and christian.

Candidates for Sheriff.

☞ Col. R. W. LONG is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ HERSHIAH TURNER, Esq., is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

TO THE TANNERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE Undersigned have taken out a PATENT for an improvement made by themselves in the important art of

TANNING.

This improvement consists in a new mixture, of their invention, which is applied to the leather, and which saves the expense of tallow and the labor of whitening. They do not offer it to the public without having themselves effectually tested it, nor on their own recommendation alone, but ask attention to the certificates given below by highly respectable and experienced Tanners who have examined the invention, and being satisfied [illegible] testimony to the quality and finish of the leather.

WM. A. RONALD,
HENRY C. MILLER.

☞ Letters to the subscribers should be addressed, *China Grove*, Rowan County, N. C.

March 4, 1842. 6t

CERTIFICATES:

At the request of Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and for our own satisfaction, we have particularly examined their improved plan of finishing leather, and pronounce it altogether beyond our expectation for value; and we cheerfully recommend it to the Tanners of the Country as a great saving of labor and expense, and as giving a fine gloss and high finish to the leather. Being satisfied of this, we have purchased for ourselves the right to use their patent.

JOHN SLOOP, Jr.,
Tanner, Rowan County.
JOHN CLARK,
Tanner, Salisbury.

We have manufactured a considerable quantity of leather finished on the improved plan, lately invented by Messrs. Ronald & Miller, and we consider it of the best quality, both for beauty of finish, and lasting property.

JAS. D. GLOVER,
WM. LAMBETH,
JOHN THOMPSON,
Boot and Shoe-makers, Salisbury.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE Stockholders in the Salisbury Manufacturing Company are requested to attend a meeting of said Company, to be held at the Counting-room of Daniel H. Cress, Esq., on the evening of the 22nd instant, at early candle-light. Business of importance to the Company renders it necessary that all the Stockholders should attend punctually.

W. CHAMBERS, Pres't.

Salisbury, N C, March 4, 1842. 2t

Negroes For Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House, in Salisbury, on Monday of March Court,

TWO VALUABLE NEGROES,

one boy about the age of 18 years, well grown and healthy, and one girl about the age of 12 years, very promising. The above property will be sold at public sale, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

MARY HALL, Ex'rx.,
Of I. A. Hall.

Rowan county, March 4, 1842. 3t

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold, on Tuesday of the Superior Court, (22nd March next,) on a credit of 6 months, the splendid

CABINET OF MINERALS,

ONE LARGE TRAVELLING TRUNK,

and Box, belonging to Dr. Austin, deceased. All persons indebted to B. Austin's estate, may expect to be sued if they do not pay up before the above Court.

C. B. WHEELER, Adm'r.,
De bonis non.

Salisbury, N. C., February 25, 1842. 4t

HORSE-BILLS NEATLY PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. MARRYATT.

Some four years ago, some four or five careless, vagabond young men were seated in the bar room of the Galt House, at Louisville, enjoying a social glass. Captain Marryatt had been sojourning at Louisville some days; at the time of which we write, he was simply a sort of a *lion*; after that he became *notorious*. Although the Captain was universally acknowledged to be "a good fellow," who could "carry" a large quantity of liquor, and who "treated liberally," yet it was considered by some who were as fond of a joke as any thing else, that he might be rather easily gulled. More than once, among those he had chosen to consider, for the nonce, as his intimate friends, he had been seen to take out his note book, and make sundry memoranda. The impression became universal, therefore, that on his return to England, he intended to write a "Trollop book," hence many a one endeavored to furnish him with an extra item, so that when the gallant Captain started for home, he had just about as correct a knowledge of our people as when he started from home. Mixed up with a variety of facts, he had gathered a still larger variety of absurdities, imposed upon him by wags of every grade and complexion.

While the lads, that we mentioned, were luxuriating over their cigars, the Captain entered the bar-room, accompanied by one who had been his bosom companion for some days, and who was known to love a quiz as he loved his life. The latter personage advanced to the party and said,—"The Captain is anxious to see you play that game of poker we spoke of to night. He says he wishes to see a game in the real south western style.—Now keep steady faces, go to the room, and I will see that the Captain is there."

In about a half an hour, a singular crowd might have been seen in one of the rooms. Four sat at a table, each corner of which was garnished with just such a display of deadly weapons as fancy dictated; all of the players having provided themselves with pistols and Bowie knives. A warm fire was in the grate, and the gamblers had stripped themselves of coat and vest; ready as it appeared for any encounter. As spectators of this game, Captain Marryatt and his comrade were closely watching the proceedings.

"Now, gentlemen," said one of the party, holding up a pack of cards, "if you are all ready, we will begin."

"All ready for a set to," responded the others.

The cards were dealt, and at it they went. The luck seemed to change variously for some time. By and by a young man, who was playing with remarkable coolness, made a bet of five thousand dollars.

"I will have to see that," said another, "and go you five thousand dollars better."

Capt. Marryatt's eyes began to open.

"Very well," said the first who bet, without changing a muscle of his countenance, "I cannot run on this hand. I see you five thousand and bet

"The devil you do? That's a salty bet. Draw it, Fred; my hand is better than your's and I don't wish to steal your money. Let it be decided on the original bet of five thousand."

"I have bet twenty thousand," said the young man, firmly, "and you can call it or not, just as you choose—this is no child's play, to bet and back out."

"Very well," said the other, "I give you a fair chance. I call the twenty thousand and could win more if I chose to do so. There's my hand, four aces, and the best in the pack.

"Enough said," replied the loser, "I am satisfied. You have won thirty thousand dollars; come to the office, and I will give you my check on the Bank of Louisville. I have just the amount there, the last cent I have in the world. The old man's farm is all gone now. I have played enough, boys, let us go and liquor." And thus the party broke up.

About a year after this occurrence, the Diary of America, by Captain Maryast, made its appearance in this country. Perhaps an extract from the second volume will gratify the reader:

"While I was in Louisville I had an opportunity of witnessing the coolness of Americans in gambling, and of justly estimating their characteristic recklessness of temper. At the same time the utter barbarity of some of their habits were fully displayed. I was invited by a friend to look in upon the proceedings of a party engaged in a game of cards much played in the south west, called "Poker." To my utter astonishment I found them almost to the skin, like a gang of savages. Nor was this all that appeared. On each corner of the table they had deposited their various weapons—dirks, pistols and bowie-knives—ready, as it appeared for a bloody fight, should any dispute or mere difference arise. My friend informed me that affrays were very common in these social parties, as he fancifully termed them, and that he fully expected while we were present to see the brains of some one of the party scattered by a pistol, or a hole or two drilled through the body with a bowie knife. In less than one hour after this party met, one of them (a young man about twenty two years old,) lost thirty thousand dollars. Carelessly observing that his last dollar was gone, he got up from the table, and coolly asked his companions to go and take a drink with him. I afterwards learned the history of this hopeful youth from the gentleman who was with me on the occasion I have described. A year before he had come into the possession of an estate worth one hundred thousand dollars. Two beautiful and accomplished sisters were dependent upon him, but, scorning their affectionate entreaties, he plunged into vice, and in twelve months was penniless! Did the wretch hang himself? Oh, no!—the very next morning after the scene I have mentioned, I saw him on the levee, with a book in his hand, superintending the unlading a steamboat! He had already obtained a place, and betaken himself to the subordinate occupation of a steamboat clerk!"

It is a pity to spoil this capital story of the gallant Captain,—but the truth must be told. The young man whose history is so graphicly described, was for years the Clerk of the steamer ——, and never possessed over one hundred dollars of his own during his life time. We met him a few days ago on the levee, looking as good natured as ever. The gambling party, Captain, was the worst kind of a saw.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Marshall Laudohn commanded the imperial army during a portion of the seven years war. When Frederic the Great met him in company he paid him the compliment of saying, "Stand alongside of me, for I don't like to face you."

D'Olenhausen mentioned of the great Conde, Duke of Olivarez, prime minister of Phillip IV. of Spain; his artful manner of informing his master of the loss of Portugal—

"I congratulate you, sire," said he; "the estates of the Duke of Braganza are all fallen to your majesty, for he has dared *to* seat himself on the throne of Portugal."

Here is a ridiculous story told of Mr. Chamberlayn, "who rides extremely hard fox hunting," says Swinburne, "and tells wonderful stories." It has been told of other persons, and is tolerably characteristic of a certain class of professed liars.

He was talking of his travels in Switzerland, where, par parenthese, he had never been; so some one asked him if he recollected Mount Blanc.

"I shall not easily forget it," he replied, "for I never had such sport in my life. Nimrod, the hunter, who did things in good style, never bagged such game."

"Sport on Mount Blanc!" exclaimed the other.

"Yes."

"What! chamois?"

"No, sir, cherubim—ah, you may well stare. But cherubim, I repeat, as sure as they and seraphim do continually cry."

Being pressed to explain, he continued—"Egad, I had scarcely reached the summit, before Bang, my pet spaniel, bolted forward, and in a few seconds ran back wagging his tail, and—may I be set down as a goose if he did not drop a cherubim at my feet—poor little thing, it had evidently staid out rather late, lost its way among the clouds, and had been half frozen; so I just wet its lips with a little brandy, placed it in my bosom, and carried it down to Chamouny, where it quickly revived. I then put it into a cage, and had the pleasure to hear it sing. I intended to bring it over as a present to Wilberforce, but my pious intentions were frustrated."

"Why, what became of it?"

"Confound it, sir, the cursed cat ate it!"—*N. Y. Mirror.*

M. D. Tocqueville, in his work on the United States, has made a remark to this effect, that an observer abroad, in viewing society and Government in this republic, cannot but notice how many intelligent men there are amongst us in private, and how few in public life.

Getting a Living.—"Jim," said Abner Phelps the other day to his son—"Jim, you are lazy, what on earth do you expect to do for a living?"

"Why father, I've been thinking as how, I would be a Revolutionary Pensioner!"

Ways and Means—Rail Road speculations have left some of the States plenty of "Ways" and no "Means."

Extra gentility is deucedly apt to get quizzed—but it never finds that out in time.

A few days since Mr. Wise appealed to the Speaker for protection against Mr. Adams, who he alleged, was "*making mouths at him.*" Precisely the same complaint was subsequently made by the gentleman from Massachusetts, against Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky. But the latter gentleman defended himself, saying, "it was only a peculiar mode he had of chewing his tobacco."

Q. Why don't Arnold of Tennessee *hold his tongue?*

A. Because it was choked out of him over a *feet*, at the Extra Session, and has been ever since *beyond his control.*

Now that it has come out that Mr. Clay was the head and front of the Cilley murder, which was done to order, by his Charlies, Mr. Adams will perhaps drop the subject, for the sake of "Auld Lang Syne."

Fifty years ago, few mourners were with difficulty collected to follow the remains of Mozart to the grave, and now, after the lapse of half a century, admiring thousands throng together in honor of his memory, and in grateful homage to a name so illustrious and imperishable. We learn from the foreign papers that scarcely a town in Germany failed to celebrate the anniversary of the day on which the soul of Mozart parted from the human clay, and winged its flight above, whither it had so often soared in strains of celestial harmony. At Vienna, the day was observed with peculiar solemnity. The *Requiem* was performed in the most perfect and impressive style, in St. Stephen's Church, which was hung with black, and lighted with wax tapers, for the occasion. In the nave of the Church a bier was erected, inscribed with the name of MOZART, and surmounted by a wreath of laurel. Thus it is that intelligent foreigners seek to perpetuate the memory of those who have shed a lustre on the literature and arts of their country. —*Court Journal.*

An ingenius Yankeee is said to have manufactured from one dandy—a monkey, an ape, two baboons, and a puppy. He thinks he might have made two more puppies, if he had carried out the process.—*Exchange Paper.*

This is beyond all doubt false, for every man of sense knows that a Dandy is only *a puppy.*—*Temperance Advocate.*

"Ma wants to know if you won't lend her your life preserver?" "Ah, is she going east?" "Oh no, she is terribly sick with the fever, and the doctor thinks she must die. So she wants to borrow your life preserver and see what good that will do."

"I can't *find* bread enough for my family," said a lazy sinner in public company. "Nor I," replied an industrious miller, "I'm obliged to *work* for it."

A PARA-DUN

To dun—or not to dun? That is the question,
Whether 'tis better that the purse should suffer
(From lack of cash) by baneful emptiness,
Or by a gentle dun to fill it up?
To dun? to get the money, and be enabled
To live, and pay our debts—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To dun, to be denied—
Denied—with—"call again"—aye, there's the rub,
For in that "call again," what evils come,
What disappointment, sore chagrin, and woe,
What time is wasted and what shoes worn out
In consequence, must give us pain;
——————'Tis this
That makes so many debts not worth collecting;
'Tis this that sickens business to despair,
And keeps from honest labor its reward.

From the Temperance Advocate.

MR. EDITOR: As you seem to have a good deal to do with the ladies, will you inform me (and thus perhaps confer a favor on others besides myself) how a young gentleman should commence a note to a young lady? Should he begin with "Dear Madam," or "Dear Miss," or is the word "Dear" too familiar a prefix, where there exists no particular intimacy between the parties? In fine, Mr. Editor, a short essay on note-writing, in general, would be very acceptable to more than one of your readers. JUVENIS.

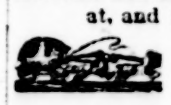
Juvenis has "waked up the wrong passenger" this time. But we hope some of our correspondents who knows more about "note-writing" than we do, will gratify the youth; for who knows but he may have a love-affair on hand, and that the fate of families yet unborn, depends on his knowing whether he should style Dulcinea "Miss" or "Madam," and whether he should prefix a mellifluous "Dear" to the appropriate title or not? "Tall oaks from little acorns grow," and who knows but that a little timely information touching Misses and Dears, may save Juvenis a touch of the Prunella, and may hap save his satire and logic from utter extinction.

Dog eat Dog—A correspondent of the Evening Post, alluding to the fact that the federalists in Congress are fighting one another pell mell, says it reminds him of an old anecdote: "A distinguished sporting character of London employed an Irish servant, whom he had recently brought over from the estates in Wexford county, to carry a number of game cocks to New Market. The servant put them all into one bag. When they were turned out upon his arrival at the hotel in New Market, they were in a terrible state—some dead, others expiring, and the remainder mutilated; some being eyeless, and others faint from the loss of blood, self upon the ground that he had no reason to apprehend any disaster of the kind, as they were all engaged to fight on one side."

The reader can make the application.—*Era.*

A prelate, walking with Dr. Johnson, in St. James' Park, remarked that the trees grew very large and strong. "Sir," said the crabbed poet, "they have nothing else to do."

Arrivals and Departures of the Mails at, and from, Salisbury.



ARRIVALS.	DEPARTURES.
Northern, Sunday, Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.	Northern, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 A. M.
Southern, Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday, at 7 A. M.	Southern, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 12 M.
Western, Friday, Sunday, and Tuesday, at 9 P. M.	Western, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M.
Statesville, Sunday and Thursday, at 4 P. M.	Statesville, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
Raleigh, Sunday, and Thursday at 10 P. M.	Raleigh, Wednesday and Saturday, at 9 A. M.
Cheraw, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5 P. M	Cheraw, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.
Fayetteville, Sunday and Thursday at 8 P. M.	Fayetteville, Monday, and Friday, at 6 A. M.
Mocksville, Friday at 7 P. M.	Mocksville, Saturday at 6 A. M.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

4th. Such miscellaneous matter as will, while it will add to the interests of the work, subserve its main object, which is that of showing the true character of our paper money and banking system, and the effect it has on the morals and happiness of the different classes of the community.

This Journal will be especially intended for Farmers and Mechanics, but it is hoped it will not prove unuseful to Merchants and other productive members of society.

It will be published once every two weeks. Each number will contain sixteen pages octavo, double column, with the leaves stitched and cut, thus uniting the advantages of the open sheet with a form convenient for binding.

The paper will be fair and the type good. The price will be

For one copy, one dollar and fifty cents a year.

For four copies, five dollars, or one dollar and twenty-five cents each.

For ten copies, ten dollars, or one dollar each.

In all cases, subscriptions must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congress. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this Prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months, if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the sejournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may return to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congressional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete Indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the Extra Session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cent each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced into the two Houses of Congress without consulting public opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor. They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS.

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid*, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY, MARCH 4, 1842.

Bacon,	9 a 10	Iron,	4½ a 7
Beef,	3½ a 4½	Lard,	8 a 10
Brandy, (peach)	30 a 35	Molasses,	50 a 62½
Do (apple)	25 a	Nails,	8 a 9
Butter,	10 a 12½	Oats,	15 a 18
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Pork,	4 a 4½
Bagging,	18 a 25	Rice, (quart)	12½
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, (brown)	10 a 12½
Cotton, (clean)	8 a	Do (lon.)	18 a 20
Corn,	20 a 25	Salt, (bu.)	$1 25 a $1 50
Coffee,	14 a 18	Do (sack)	$3 75 a $4 00
Flour,	$4 50 a $5 00	Steel, (blister)	10 a
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Do (cast	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tallow,	12½
Do Oil,	90 a $1	Whiskey,	25 a

AT CHERAW, S. C., FEBRUARY 22, 1842.

Beef, (scarce)	3	Flour,	$6 00 a $6½
Bacon,	8 a 9	Feathers,	40 a 48
Butter,	12½ a 15	Lard, (scarce)	7 a 8
Beeswax,	22 a 25	Molasses,	40 a 50
Bagging,	20 a 25	Oats,	37 a 40
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Rice, (100 lbs)	$4 a $5
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Sugar,	10 a 12
Cotton,	7 a 8	Salt, (sack)	$2 75
Corn, (scarce)	a 50	Do (bushel)	87½ a $1

AT CAMDEN, S. C., FEBRUARY 23, 1842.

Beef,	4 a 5	Cotton,	5 a 8¼
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Corn,	50
Butter,	15 a 18	Flour,	$7 00
Beeswax,	18 a 25	Feathers,	37 a 40
Bagging,	26	Lard,	10 a 12
Bale Rope,	12½	Molasses,	33 a 50
Coffee,	15 a 16	Oats,	45 a 56

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of N. C. at its annual meeting, directed its Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the Committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress of the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal, it is our intention, that its pages shall be enlivened by a general summary of the most important events of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the friends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tell upon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly.* As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual then, who feels an interest in our success, and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once* for the number of copies, which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the N. C. Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week of January next, provided ONE THOUSAND Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the late State Convention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution, to become responsible for from 10 to 50 Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 20 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum, payable IN ADVANCE. Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, postpaid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JAMES BAGWS, Raleigh, North Carolina.

All the newspapers in the State are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus one or two insertions.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Western Carolina Temperance Advocate,

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform, Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited
BY D. R. M'ANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION that was held at this place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. M'Anally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognised as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest, the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause! to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease forgone, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.—The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of *Fifty Cents* a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

☞ Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorised agents.

Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

AMOS KENDALL proposes to establish a semi monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the right of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.

2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.

3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal altercations, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the elucidation of facts and principles, leaving the ruder portions of political controversy to younger hands.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, folded in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE—*One Dollar per annum, paid in advance.* No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward ten dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in letters written by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free or postpaid.

☞ As to the postage on this paper will be but one cent to one and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding *One Dollar and Thirty-six Cents.*

Washington City, D. C., December 10, 1841.